CHAPTER 4

Aspects of Dialectal Variation

A comparative analysis of the dialect of speakers subject to external influences

Selston parish may be designated as a dialectal break-up area in which the idiolects range from the broadest local dialect to the widest regional standards. Television and radio, improved communication and transport, longer periods of schooling and the decline of the pit as the only source of work are among factors which have led to greater social mobility and enabled outside influence to affect the speech of the area more today than in the past. Changes in the social background of Selston have been dealt with in more detail in Chapter One and it is the purpose of the present chapter to consider varieties of Selston dialect which, as a result of these social changes, approximate to wider regional standards. Some conclusions will also be drawn as to which aspects of the dialect are liable to be retained by natives of Selston who are subject to outside influence, not only within the community itself but also as a result of living elsewhere for part of their lives.

AIMS

The aims of the analysis may be summarized as follows:

(1) To establish that there are speakers in Selston who are subject to outside influence and whose speech

approximates, at least in pronunciation, to wide regional standards, and to represent the most important dialectal aspects of their speech (i.e. vocabulary and pronunciation). It is intended to present the above aspects of their speech in a form which will enable their speech to be compared not only with that of speakers under similar influences, but with an example of the more conservative and traditional speech of the Selston dialect.

(2) To investigate whether outside influence, education etc. has affected the use of local vocabulary to the same degree that it has affected pronunciation.

(3) With specific reference to vocabulary, it was assumed that speakers would understand and be capable of defining more Selston dialect words than they were accustomed to use. It was thought possible that a relatively high degree of outside influence and education would make speakers aware that certain lexical items were distinctively local and would militate against their continued use. One intention was, therefore, to draw attention to any significant differences between use and verbal definition vocabularies and to try to determine the factors which were responsible for the differences.

(4) To investigate the effect on speech of a difference in generations. It was expected that younger speakers would show less familiarity both with the vocabulary and the pronunciation of the broad dialect.

(5) With specific reference to pronunciation, to investigate whether any distinctive dialectal sounds are retained with more tenacity than others by speakers subject to outside influence.

The following analysis will present information in some detail from eight informants. Throughout the other chapters, emphasis is placed on the dialect of older, conservative speakers. These speakers are usually retired colliers who have resisted change and the influence of more widespread standard dialects. Such emphasis is justified because these speakers are becoming fewer, and their dialect will eventually be forgotten or modified and should be recorded while it still exists. On the other hand, in surveying the dialect of a community in which the proportion of miners is lessening with the advance of time, representation must be given to speakers who are not colliers and who are therefore free from the linguistic conservatism of the pit. This would of course include all the women of the community who represent approximately half of the total population. Of the eight informants who are included in the investigation in this section, five are women. Mention has been made of D.H. Lawrence's opinion that women in the Selston area were often social climbers, intent on bettering themselves.[1] This is a generalization, but there has certainly been a tendency for the wives of colliers to modify their pronunciation to

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1. See p. 30.

conform to a wider regional pattern of pronunciation than their husbands. The tendency is perhaps linked with a desire to achieve wider social acceptance. Even the husbands modify their language somewhat when above ground, possibly because of the influence of their wives. For instance, a miner who swears in the pit may swear only rarely at home. As one miner commented: "We live two kinds of lives, we might swear down the mines ... but when we're out on the top, it's a funny thing, we cut it out as much as we can".[1]

Generally speaking, it seems that the influence of the broad dialect on women's pronunciation decreases as their level of aspiration towards education or social mobility is raised. Those - now elderly - who as girls finished education early and went to work in Pye Hill pipe-yard seem to have retained more local aspects of pronunciation than the women who took up employment in shops, or sought prolonged formal education, often with a view to becoming teachers.

Dialectal variations are found not only between the sexes, but, as might be expected, between generations. Some reasons for this are given in the introduction,[2] among them being the increasing tendency this century for boys not to become miners, although even among miners the younger speakers tend to show more outside influence. The following conversations between a retired collier and his son-in-law (also a collier)[3] illustrates how the young man's speech approximates

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1. More information on this subject is included in the full phonetic transcription on pp. 20-24.
2. See p. 18.
3. The conversation is transcribed from a tape recording.

more to wide regional standards than the speech of the older man, which remains conservative and less recognizable to an outsider. For example, the son-in-law's [dɐɪ] day, is nearer to RP [dɛɪ] [deɪ] than the father-in-law's [dɪ:]. Other examples are given after the transcriptions. Both men are natives of Selston and have lived in the area all their lives. Both went to school in Selston, the older man, approaching seventy at the time of recording, having left at thirteen; the younger, in his thirties, having left school at fourteen.

<u>A broad transcription of a collier talking with his son-in-law, also a collier</u>.

Informant A is father-in-law.

Informant B is son-in-law.

A: gɒd 'mɔ:nɪn mɪk |||
Good morning Mick.

B: gɒd 'mɔ:nɪn pɑ: |||
Good morning pa.

A: 'ɛɑ:tə 'gu'ɪŋ ɔn |||
How are you going on?

B: ɔ:'rɑɪʔ ðɪs 'mɐ:nɪn |||
All right this morning.

A: nɔr ə bad sɔ'ət əv ə dɪ: ɪz ɪʔ | tə nɒɪs tə gɒ
Not a bad sort of a day, is it? Too nice to go

dæ:n ðɪər 'ɛnɪrɔud |||
down there any way (i.e. down the pit).

B: a: |||
Aye.

A: dɪd tə gɒ 'ɛnɪwɪə 'jɪstədi: |||
Did you go anywhere yesterday?

B: a: | a wɛnt? tə 'lɒndən ?ə? deɪ |||
Aye, I went to London for the day.

A: wɛnt? tə 'lɒndən dɪd tə | wɒ? sɔ:t ər ə dʒɔb
Went to London, did you? What sort of a job

wɔr ɪ? ðɪə |||
was it there?

B: ad ə grand deɪ |||
Had a grand day.

A: dɪd? lad gɒ wɪ ðɪ |||
Did the lad go with you?

B: a: | wɛ wɛnt? tə? zɪu | tɒk ɪm tə? zɪu
Aye, we went to the zoo; took him to the zoo

?ə? deɪ |||
for the day.

A: ɑ: sɔu ða ad ə rɛɪ? gɒd di: ðɛn 'jɪstədi: ||
Aye, so you had a right good day then yesterday.

dɪd tə sɛɪ 'ɛnɪ 'ɛlɪfənts |||
Did you see any elephants?

B: a: | wɛ sɔ: we: ðat 'ɛlɪfən?͡t tombl̩d ɪn ən dɒɪd |||
Aye we saw where that elephant tumbled in and died.

A: ɑ: tə 'gʊrɪn 'ɑnnəɹə 'ɛfɪn ‖
Are you going anywhere on Saturday?

B: ə mɪʔ gɒ tə wɛs'brɒm jɛʔ ə dʊnʔ nəʊ ‖
I might go to West Bromwich yet, I don't know.

A: wɛs'brɒm | ə dʊnʔ nəʊ ə'bɑːt wɛs'brɒm ‖
West Bromwich? I don't know about West Bromwich.

ɑ: mɪʔ gɒ tə 'dɛəbɪ ‖ wɛl | 'ɛnɪwɛɪ ɒp | wɛɹ
I might go to Derby. Well, anyway up, where

ɑ: tə 'gʊ'ɪn tə'dɛɪ: ‖
are you going today?

B: wɪ 'gʊ'ɪn tə gɛʔ sɒm 'tɛɪtəɹ ɛʊʔ tə'dɛɪ ‖
We're going to get some potatoes out today.

A: wɒʔ | wɛn dəɹ bɪn tə wɜːk ‖
What? When you're been to work?

B: nəʊ | wɪ nɒʔ gʊ'ɪn tə wɜːk tə'dɛɪ ‖
No, we're not going to work today.

A: wɛl 'sɒmbɒdɪz gɒʔ tə gʊː | dɪz gɒʔ tə bɪ
Well, somebody's got to go. There's got to be

'sɒmbɒdɪ gɒ dɛːn ɒn ɹiːz ‖
somebody go down on "threes" (districts in the pit are numbered)

B: nəʊ | wɪ ɒn ɑː 'ɒldɪz tə'dɛɪ | bɛʔ dɪz
No, we're on our holidays today. But there are

stɪl sɒm 'mɪstəz ɒʔ pɪt | ɪnʔ ðɛɹ 'ɹɒbəʔ |
still some misters at the pit, aren't there Robert?[1]

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1. The child of Informant B, the younger informant.

pɪʔs nɔt ɔn 'ɔldɪ | ðɪ stɪl
The pit's not on holiday, they're still

'tɔnɪŋkʔ͡kɔul |||
turning the coal.

A: 'ɛnɪrɔud ɔp | ɑ wɛntʔ da:ntʔ 'bɔtəm ɛnd ə 'bagθəp
Anyway up, I went down the bottom end of Bagthorpe

ðɪs 'mɔ:nɪn || ɑ wɛntʔ bɒɪtʔ 'ʃɛpədz |
this morning. I went by the Shepherd's (Rest),

krɔskʔ͡kwarɪ | ɔp ɛud 'ɔndəwɔd ||
across the quarry, up old Underwood.

B: dɪd jə si: 'ɛnɪ 'mɔʃrɔmz |||
Did you see any mushrooms?

A: nɛu | ə 'dɪdnə sɛɪ 'ɛnɪ 'mɔʃrɔmz | ɑ: θɪŋk wɛv
No, I didn't see any mushrooms. I think we've

ə'ba:ʔ gɔn bɒɪʔ 'mɔʃrɔm steɪdʒ bɪ ðɪs tɒɪm ətʔ
about gone by the mushroom stage by this time of the

jɪə na: || ɑ: sɛɪd tɪu 'rabɪtʔs | ɑ: sɛɪd ðɛm
year now. I saw two rabbits. I saw them

dɔks da:n ə'gɛntʔ 'ʃɛpədz |||
ducks down against the Shepherd's Rest.

B: wɔ ðɪ ɔntʔ 'watə 'grandad |||
Were they on the water grandad?

A: nɔu | ðɪ wɨ ɔntʔ rɔud | ðɛm mɔs'kɔuvɪz
No, they were on the road. Those Muscovies,

ðɪ wɨ ɔnt? rɔud || ɑ: sɛɪd ðɛm 'prɪtɪ lɛɪf?s
they were on the road. I saw those pretty lights

əz wər ɑp ðɪə |||
that were up there.

B: ɪt?s ə 'wɔndə ðɪ dɪnt? gɛ? rɔn 'ɔvər ɔnt? rɔud
It's a wonder they didn't get run over on the road

'grandad ɪnt ɪt |||
grandad, isn't it?

A: ɑ:v sɛd ðat? 'mɛnɪ ə tɒɪm ə'ba:t əm |||
I've said that many a time about them.

The table below comprises words used by both speakers in their conversation. The pronunciation of the younger speaker shows the influence of a wider regional standard. This difference between the speech of older and younger generations seems typical of a general tendency in the area.

Son-in-law	Father-in-law
[jə] you	[ðɪ] you (accusative) [ðə] [tə] you (nominative)
[ɔ:'rɑɪt] all right ([ɔ:'rɛɪt] would have been expected from the father)	[rɛɪt] right.
[sɔ:] saw	[sɛɪd] saw
[si:] see	[sɛɪ] see
[tə'deɪ] today	[tə'di:] today
[wɛ:k] work (noun)	[wɔk] work (noun)
[nɔu] no	[nɛu] [nɔu] no
[dɪnt?] didn't	['dɪdnə] didn't

The speakers were making conversation deliberately so that a recording could be made, but these somewhat artificial circumstances apparently did not cause them to modify their speech in any way. Some of their remarks seem to reinforce the notion that greater outside influence on the younger generation could account for their modified dialect: the son-in-law speaks of visits to London and West Bromwich, while the older man prefers a visit to Derby and a walk around the local fields.

THE INFORMANTS

The criteria for selection of informants were based on my own experience of the range of dialectal variations which seems to be typical of the Selston area. Of the eight informants, one retired collier is represented in the analysis. He typifies the more conservative dialectal speakers with a minimum of outside influence, thus providing a norm with which speakers of other varieties of Selston dialect can be compared. The other seven informants were chosen so as to be as representative as possible of speakers born in the area of Selston but with varying degrees of outside influence. Their seven idiolects are typical of speakers subject to a relatively high degree of formal education, social mobility or outside influence.

Of this seven, the women included three teachers, two of whom were retired, and two retired shopkeepers (one of whom had taught for five years); the men were a retired shoe repairer and a retired male hairdresser who was formerly a collier.

It will be helpful here to give some brief facts about the informants which may have a bearing on their familiarity with the Selston dialect. This information includes education, occupation, age group and time spent outside Selston. It was considered useful to include among the informants a mother and daughter so as to investigate the extent to which familiarity with the dialect is diminished or lost in a single family

from one generation to another, although differences are liable to be accentuated by the fact that the daughter has spent a third of her life outside Selston while the mother has spent most of her life in the parish. The informants are referred to as either SELSTON, indicating that they have always lived in Selston parish and still live there; or FORMER SELSTON, indicating that they were born in Selston, lived there for some time but now live outside Selston. They are also numbered, as several informants fall into each category. In the subsequent analysis SELSTON and FORMER SELSTON have been abbreviated to S and FS respectively.

SELSTON 1

The informant (Informant A of Chapter 8) is a retired collier, aged 70 years. He has always lived in the district. He is a relatively broad speaker but is capable of modifying his pronunciation register somewhat according to social context.

FORMER SELSTON 1

The informant is a woman teacher, aged 62, educated to the age of seventeen at a grammar school in Nottingham. She left the district at the age of 26 to live within a few miles of the area, but maintained close contact with relatives still living in the area. Her father was a collier and she married a chief clerk (later a company secretary) from Nottingham. Her two sons are university graduates, and one is a Ph.D.

[illegible] 2

The informant is a woman teacher, aged 66. She has lived in the parish all her life and taught there until she retired. Her father was a collier. She was a member of the local W.I.A. and married a cobbler (Informant SELSTON 3) from Jacksdale in Selston parish.

[illegible] 3

The informant is a cobbler (husband of Informant SELSTON 2) who has been resident in the area all his life. He worked in Nottingham for 20 years. His age is 66. He has maintained an interest in education throughout life, sending his son to Nottingham High School and medical college, and his daughter to teachers' training college. He was a member of the local W.I.A. and has been a member of the area Education Committee.

FORMER SELSTON 2

The informant, aged 70, was formerly the manageress of a local Co-operative Society store. She is the widow of a draper from Market Harborough, who came to live in Selston. She has been resident in the parish all her life until the age of 67. She now lives with her daughter (Informant ?) in Leicestershire, 12 miles from Nottingham. This informant is the sister of Informant FORMER SELSTON 1, and has been a member of the W.E.A.

FORMER SELSTON 3

The informant is a teacher, the daughter of Informant FORMER SELSTON 2, and is aged 42. She lived in the parish to the age of 18 and received secondary education outside the parish. Her present residence is Leicestershire, 12 miles from Nottingham, but reasonably close contact has been maintained with her family from the area.

SELSTON 4

The informant, a married woman, is a retired shop-keeper aged 61. She was educated at a grammar school in Nottingham, left at the age of seventeen, taught for five years and worked in her own shop until retirement. Her son is a university graduate.

SELSTON 5

The informant is a retired ladies' hairdresser aged 71. He left school at thirteen to become a collier and worked underground for twenty years. Following an injury, he worked in a colliery office and for fifteen years before retirement worked with his wife as a hairdresser.

FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Pronunciation and vocabulary are the most distinctive features of the Selston dialect and are therefore the most important aspects of dialect to consider in comparing speakers with different degrees of outside influence. Questionnaires

were found to be the most effective means of gathering information for such a comparison, mainly because the only alternative, that of transcribing free conversation, presented some problems. In observing variations of pronunciation in different speakers the difficulty is to elicit the same linguistic forms from each informant so that comparisons can be made. This is difficult to ensure for more than a few common words by basing the investigation on free conversation, since there is no reliable way of directing free conversation towards specific words unless the interviewer himself uses the words, thus preconditioning and perhaps even invalidating the informant's responses. A questionnaire therefore offered the best means of directing informants' speech towards the words which were to be ascertained, and of ensuring similarity of terms of reference for each speaker. Oral responses were necessary, which could be recorded on tape for purposes of accurate comparison. Therefore the questions constituting the questionnaire, although written down for reference, were designed to be delivered orally.

As regards lexical usage, free conversation was again felt to be inadequate as a source of data. Conversation gives the listener little idea of the full extent of an informant's vocabulary. For instance, a given word which the interviewer wishes to record may occur rarely, if at all, in free conversation, even though the informant might be completely familiar with it. Moreover, free conversation reveals only a few of the words which the informant habitually uses, while this investigation is interested not only in the "use" vocabulary

of speakers but in their degree of familiarity with words. The methodic structure of a questionnaire facilitates such investigation, which is liable to be complex since separate account must be taken of those words which an informant uses, those which he recognizes and can define, but does not use, and those which he has heard but does not know well enough to understand. These distinctions are particularly important when considering speakers who have modified their speech because of outside influence, education etc. It was considered worthwhile investigating whether speakers whose pronunciation has been modified or differs from the traditional forms have modified their vocabulary to a corresponding degree. Partly for this reason it was felt necessary to use separate questionnaires for vocabulary and pronunciation. It was felt that vocabulary and pronunciation, being different aspects of dialect, might be subject to different influences. For instance, one category might be affected more by outside influence than another. Therefore treating pronunciation and vocabulary separately in separate questionnaires would make it easier to detect whether an informant had modified one more than the other - a necessary consideration - as part of the purpose of this study is to investigate which aspects of the dialect are liable to be retained and which are liable to be lost in speakers who are subject to outside influence.

Another reason for using separate questionnaires for pronunciation and vocabulary was the discovery that while a pronunciation questionnaire demanded oral responses which had

to be recorded on tape and transcribed, a vocabulary questionnaire could be answered in writing and give accurate results, thus making the answering of the questionnaire more convenient for the fieldworker and informant. In gathering lexical data there is no reason why the words should not be mentioned or shown in written form to the informant. The restriction which applied in the eliciting of pronunciation - that of the fieldworker preconditioning an informant's responses by speaking the word to be elicited - does not apply in the same way here. If an informant says he remembers having previously heard a word which appears on the questionnaire, there is less reason to doubt his memory than if he is asked point blank whether, for example, his pronunciation of moon is [muːn], [mʷun] or [mʉn]. It is not uncommon for people to be surprised at their own pronunciation when listening to tape recordings of themselves for the first time; they are seldom surprised at hearing their own vocabulary.

It is necessary to explain briefly the criteria for choosing words for the two questionnaires. For the vocabulary questionnaire a wide range of terms was chosen. These terms were selected from the most distinctly local examples available. The list was based on words which in my opinion were commonly used in the Oelston area, but which were not well-known further afield, for instance in Nottingham and its suburbs. Some of the words do occur in other dialects, often in slightly differing forms, but a check was made to ensure that they were as local as possible by submitting a list of the words to a 62 year old native of Nottingham, who had lived in the

Nottingham area for his whole life. He was able to confirm, though not necessarily with complete accuracy, that in his experience the words in the questionnaire were not common usage in Nottingham. Any word which he had heard spoken before, except by Selstonians, was therefore suspected of not being specifically local and was eliminated from the questionnaire.

As regards the pronunciation questionnaire, peculiarities and variations in pronunciation are usually more evident in vowels and diphthongs than in consonants, therefore the words were chosen so as to represent as wide a variety of dialectal short vowels, long vowels and diphthongs as possible. All the words chosen were well-known English words capable of being pronounced in a distinctively dialectal form so that it would be possible to check whether an informant used one form in preference to another, that is whether his pronunciation approximated to the dialectal norm or to a wider standard.

It was decided that if the pronunciation of speakers subject to outside influence was to be investigated, some norm representing the broad and traditional dialect would have to be included for comparison. A retired miner was chosen to represent the norm but a problem arose as to whether or not, having chosen him, to submit the questionnaire to him as with the other informants or to base the questionnaire entirely on words which had been recorded in his speech in other contexts, and which were noticeable for their dialectal

pronunciation. The latter course was felt to be better and the questionnaire was devised from a selection of an inventory of words used in informal situations by the miner. The reasons for this are as follows. The man chosen as representative of the norm spoke broad and traditional dialect in informal situations but, like many speakers of many dialects, was capable of modifying his pronunciation to conform to a more formal register. The responses to these questionnaires consist of isolated single words or phrases which are not elicited from within the continuum of speech and which do not arise naturally in conversation. If the questionnaire had been submitted to the speaker representing the norm, the constraints imposed by the situational context could easily have inhibited his responses so that he would probably have responded to the questionnaire in his more formal register and his validity as a norm would have been impaired. However, there is a risk of inconsistency in submitting the questionnaire to the other informants, if the norm did not answer it under the same conditions. The question arises as to whether they too are liable to modify their pronunciation according to the constraints of the situational context, with misleading results. The other informants were chosen carefully to avoid the possibility of this happening. Unlike the person representing the norm, they were all well known to me and were consequently at their ease when responding. My familiarity with their habitual speech enabled me to confirm that they were using pronunciation which they would use in normal speech among their families. The pronunciation questionnaire was, therefore,

based entirely on the pronunciation of the retired collier whose speech was regarded as the norm.

The responses to each questionnaire were tabulated to facilitate reference and analysis.

EXPLANATION OF QUESTIONNAIRES AND RESPONSE CHARTS

LEXICAL QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to elicit items of vocabulary (words interesting lexically rather than for their pronunciation) a typed questionnaire was compiled. Since an informant's knowledge of a lexical term can vary from a vague recognition of having heard the word without knowing its meaning to frequent use of the term in his own speech, three types of question, each on a separate column, were used for each word to determine as precisely as possible the informant's degree of familiarity with the term. On the response chart, three columns for each informant correspond with the three columns in the questionnaire.

In recording an informant's response chart,[1] after completion of the questionnaire, to mark a very slight degree of familiarity the letter R was placed in the first column against each term if the informant recognised the word as one he had heard, even though he might not have understood or

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1. The response chart for the lexical questionnaire is on pp. 210-217.

used it. If he could also define the word according to the common dialectal usage D (defined) was placed in the second column. If he remembered using the word in his own conversation U (used) was placed in a third column. Thus complete familiarity with the word would be indicated by the appearance of all the letters R D U placed against the term and under the column for the particular informant.

The questionnaire used to elicit responses which could be organised in this way was set out as follows:

Please answer the following questions by putting a tick (✓) in the appropriate column if your answer is YES. Leave blank if the answer is NO or if you are in any doubt.

	Column One	Column Two	Column Three
WORD or PHRASE	Have you heard this word used (even if you do not understand it)?	Please tick if you understand it to mean:	Have you ever used it in conversation?
addle		earn	
affle and caffle		argue	
along of		together with	
back end		autumn	
badly		ill, sick	
barkled up		encrusted, stuck up with	
barge		boast	

The complete questionnaire is not included as this method was applied in the case of all the terms appearing in the response chart. In the case of doubtful spellings

of unusual words, the sounds were represented by analogy with the representation of similar sounds in more commonly spelt words; for example 'maunge' - the vowel sound is similar to the sound in 'maul'.

PRONUNCIATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Only the pronunciation of vowels and diphthongs is considered here, since they are subject to more variation than consonants. The words chosen are taken from recordings of the continuous speech of the collier (Informant SELSTON 1), who acts as a norm against which the other informants are compared. The words to be elicited were chosen so that all were capable of being pronounced in a distinctive dialectal manner and so were considered best for purposes of comparison with more standard pronunciation. A wide variety of long and short vowels and diphthongs is represented in the questionnaire. Since the pronunciations of the collier acting as a norm of broad dialect are to be shown in comparison with those of the other informants, his responses have been arranged on the response chart so that words with similar phonemes in the broad dialect are grouped together, e.g. [bɔd] bird, is followed by [tʃɔtʃ] church. Thus not only a phonetic contrast emerges as they are seen in comparison with the responses of the other informants, but phonemic contrasts become more apparent. The same informants were involved as with the lexical questionnaire. To avoid pre-conditioning their responses by use of the written word, the

questions used to ascertain items of pronunciation were oral, the responses being recorded on a small cassette tape recorder and then phonetically transcribed. The words to be elicited were not pronounced by the interviewer, the phrasing of the questions rendering this unnecessary, again to avoid preconditioning the informants. Informants were asked to reply in a sentence if possible, rather than with a single word. This was so that the required responses would constitute part of a brief continuum, in which pronunciation would be more typical of the informants' conversation than the pronunciation of words uttered singly. The following questions were asked and the answers expected are included after each in brackets:

1. What do seven days make? (week)
2. What is the opposite of always? (never)
3. If something can be found in all places it can be found ...? (everywhere)
4. What is small coal? (slack)
5. A ----- big pie. What word beginning with 'g' would you include? (great)
6. What would a collier do to remove pit-dirt? (wash)
7. If you are in a park you are sometimes told not to walk on the ----- (grass)
8. What do you light when there is a power-cut? (candle)
9. What do you look at on your wrist to tell the time? (watch)
10. What liquid comes out of the tap? (water)
11. Where do they mine stones? (quarry)
12. In a park you would be asked to keep to the ----- (path)
13. What is the opposite of slow? (fast)
14. If you are travelling from Underwood to Nuthall, which village comes after Greasley? (Watnall)
15. If you wished to have a quiet Christmas you would stay ----- (at home)
16. What is the usual name for a father's wife? (mother)

17. If you were tired with walking you might say, 'I can't go any -----' (further)
18. What has feathers? (bird)
19. Where do Christian people go to pray? (church)
20. What do you sprinkle on your food with pepper? (salt)
21. What day comes after Saturday? (Sunday)
22. What bird quacks and swims? (duck)
23. What is the opposite of down? (up)
24. What is like a toadstool but can be eaten? (mushroom)
25. What is the opposite of never? (always)
26. What do old-fashioned fire-places have at the front? (hearth-stone)
27. Where were the geese drowned? (Bagthorpe)
28. When light shines on an object it will cast a ----- (shadow)
29. If you have an alternative of two you can choose ----- (either)
30. What is the opposite of night? (day)
31. What is the opposite of work for children? (play)
32. What is composed of metal links? (chain)
33. What is an over-sufficiency, beginning with 's'? (surplus)
34. A sentence is made up of ----- (words)
35. If someone is taking exercise after an illness you might say, 'He's up and -----' (about)
36. What have horns and are found in fields? (cows)
37. What is the opposite of up? (down)
38. A gathering of bees' is called a ----- (swarm)
39. Correct the first word in this sentence - 'During I was in the kitchen, the 'phone rang'. (while)
40. What comes after four? (five)
41. What is won in a competition? (prize)
42. What is a ribbed velvet-like material, often used to make hard-wearing trousers? (corduroy)
43. Give one word to complete this: 'This cup is here, that cup is -----' (there)
44. A ----- peg in a round hole? (square)
45. Where do children go to learn? (school)
46. What object shines in the sky at night? (moon)
47. What is half of four? (two)

48. What is worn on the feet? (shoes)
49. If you want to see something you have to ----- (look)
50. What is put in a mousetrap to entice mice? (cheese)
51. What is the opposite of shallow? (deep)
52. What long-necked birds live on a lake - larger than ducks but not swans? (geese)
53. When scrubbing floors you go down on your hands and ----- (knees)
54. What part of the body do you stand on? (feet)
55. What is half of six? (three)
56. What is the masculine of she? (he)
57. What is the opposite of day? (night)
58. What is a grandmother's husband? (grandfather)
59. What is the opposite of young? (old)
60. What is a precious yellow metal? (gold)
61. What is the feminine of he? (she)
62. What is another name for a highway? (road)
63. What is mined by colliers? (coal)
64. What is a large cutting weapon? (sword)
65. A mother hen goes round with her ----- of chicks. (brood)
66. What goes round a gramophone record, that the needle runs in? (groove)
67. What is the opposite of to win? (lose)
68. What is the female version of a son? (daughter)

LEXICAL RESPONSE CHART

R = recognised, but not necessarily understood.

D = defined according to common dialectal usage (given on questionnaire).

U = used by informant.

	SELSTON 1	FORMER SELSTON 1	SELSTON 2	SELSTON 3	FORMER SELSTON 2	FORMER SELSTON 3	SELSTON 4	SELSTON 5
ADDLE - earn	R D U	R D	R D	R D				R D U
AFFLE AND CAFFLE - argue	R D U	R D U	R D	R D	R D U		R D	R D U
ALONG OF - together with					R		R D	
BACKEND - autumn	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
BADLY - ill, sick	R D U	R D U	R D	R D	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U
BARGE - boast	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U		R D U	R D U
BARKLED UP - encrusted, stuck up with	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
BATTLETWIG - earwig	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U
BELLOCKS - drink greedily		R D U						
BESOM - naughty girl	R D U	R D U	R D	R D	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U
BEZZLE - drink greedily	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D	R	R D U
BLORT - bellow, cry	R D U	R D U	R D	R D		R D	R D U	R D U

	SELSTON 1	FORMER SELSTON 1	SELSTON 2	SELSTON 3	FORMER SELSTON 2	FORMER SELSTON 3	SELSTON 4	SELSTON 5
BRAUNGE - strut, boast	R D U	R D U	R D	R D	R D U		R D U	R D U
BUBS, BAREBUBS - nestlings	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U
BUG - conceited, vain, self-satisfied	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U		R D U	
BUMMER - boss, foreman	R D U	R D U		R D	R D U		R D	R D U
CABINER - rainy day	R D U	R D U		R D	R D U			
CAGMAG - chatter, gossip	R D U	R D U	R D U				R D	R D U
CAP SCHOOL - play truant	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U		R D U	R D U
CHELP - answer back rudely	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
CHUNTER - grumble	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
CLARTY - sticky, dirty (of cakes etc.)	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U
COLLYFOGLING - cheating	R D	R D U			R		R D U	R D U
COTTED - tangled (of hair)	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
COW-LADY - ladybird	R D U	R D U	R D U	R	R D U		R D U	R D U
DAINDER - temper	R D	R D U					R D U	
DOBBY HORSE - wooden horse	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U		R D U	R D U
DOG HANGING - celebration	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U
FAUSE - false, deceitful	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U		R D U	R D U

	SELSTON 1	FORMER SELSTON 1	SELSTON 2	SELSTON 3	FORMER SELSTON 2	FORMER SELSTON 3	SELSTON 4	SELSTON 5
FIRK - scratch an itch	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
FLAXEY - linnet, yellow hammer	R D U	R D	R D U					
FLIG - keen, eager, extravagant	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
STINK LIKE A FOUMART - smell bad	R D U	R D U						R D U
GEINNEL - passage between houses	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U		R D U	R D U
GOSTERING - laughing	R D U	R D U	R D	R D	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U
HOBBLY - rough (of road)	R D U	R D	R D U	R D	R D U		R D U	R D U
HOMMOCK - clumsy person (especially girl)	R D U	R D					R D U	
HOTTLE - finger stall	R D U	R D	R D	R D	R D U		R D U	R D U
IKEY - uppish, snooty	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U
JINTY - wren	R D U							
JITTY - short passage between houses or gardens	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
KATER SWISH - askew	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
KAY-LEGGED - knock kneed	R D U	R D U						R D U
KEGGY-LEGGED - knock kneed	R D U	R D U	R D	R D			R D U	R D U
LERKY - game like hide and seek	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U

	SELSTON 1	FORMER SELSTON 1	SELSTON 2	SELSTON 3	FORMER SELSTON 2	FORMER SELSTON 3	SELSTON 4	SELSTON 5
LOOSE-ALL - signal to finish work (pit)	R D U	R D U	R D	R D	R		R D U	R D U
LORP - spread thickly	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
MANK ABOUT - play foolishly	R D U	R D U		R D U	R D U		R D U	R D U
MARDY - spoiled, given to crying	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
MAUNGE - whine, complain	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U		R D U	R D U
MEGRIM - wry face, pull faces	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
MITHER - whine, complain	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
MONKEY RUN - weekend parade of young people	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U
MOUDIWARP - mole	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U			R D U
NORP - fool	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U
NUISANCE MAN - pest control man	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U			R D	R D U
ORMING - large and ungainly	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D	R D U	R D U
ORTS - remainders of food		R D U	R D U	R D	R D			
PAD - road, path, garden path	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D	R D U	R D U
PEEPING AND PIMING - standing about suspiciously	R D U	R D U		R D	R D U		R D U	R D U
PETTY - lavatory	R D U	R D	R D	R D	R D		R D U	R D U

	SELSTON 1	FORMER SELSTON 1	SELSTON 2	SELSTON 3	FORMER SELSTON 2	FORMER SELSTON 3	SELSTON 4	SELSTON 5
PICKTIPY - turn a somersault, run, misbehave		R D U		R	R D U			
PIKE - peep, spy on courters etc.	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U
PISSIMIRE - ant	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U				R D U
POTAWKY - cheap, crude, ugly		R D U			R D U	R		
PURGE - ask persistently	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
QUEEDLE - totter, fidget	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U		R D U	R D U
QUINDARIUM - fit of confusion		R D U		R D	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U
RAKER - lump of coal to last the night	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D		R D U	R D U
RAMMEL - rubbish	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
RAPS,ROPS - intestines, guts	R D U	R D	R D	R D U	R D		R D U	R D U
RORT - roar, cry loudly	R D U	R D	R D	R D	R D		R D U	R D U
SCHOOL GAFFER - headmaster	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D	R D	R D U	R D U
SCOPPERIL - lively, restless person	R D U	R D U	R D	R D	R D		R D	R D U
SERRY - term of address to men	R D U	R D	R D	R D			R D	R D U
SKELP - thrash, strike	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D			R D U	R D U
SKERRICK - morsel, scrap		R D U	R D	R D			R D U	R D U

	SELSTON 1	FORMER SELSTON 1	SELSTON 2	SELSTON 3	FORMER SELSTON 2	FORMER SELSTON 3	SELSTON 4	SELSTON 5
SLIVE - sneak	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U		R D	R D U	R D U
SLUDGE-BUMP - drudge who does work	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D	R D U	R D U
SMOCK-RAVEL - disappoint, puzzle	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D		R D U	R D U
SNAP - food	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D	R D	R D U	R D U
SNEAP - embarrass, scold	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D		R D	R D U	R D U
SPELCH - chip (wood etc.)	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D	R D		R D U
SPINK,SPINKY - chaffinch	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U				R D U
SPROTTLE - sprawl, kick about	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D		R D U	R D U
SQUAB - couch without arms	R D U	R D	R D	R D	R D	R D	R D U	R D U
SWILKER - swill or undulate (water)	R D U	R D U			R D U			R D U
SWITHER - throw forcibly, move recklessly	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U		R D U	R D U
SYCOCK - missel thrush	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U				R D U
TAITLE - walk (slowly or feebly)		R D U						
WORK LIKE A THACKER - work hard	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
THREAP - contend, argue, complain		R D U						

	SELSTON 1	FORMER SELSTON 1	SELSTON 2	SELSTON 3	FORMER SELSTON 2	FORMER SELSTON 3	SELSTON 4	SELSTON 5
THRONG - busy	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
TWILLY TOED - toes turning in	R D U	R D U			R D U		R D U	R D U
TWITCHELL - passage between allotments	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U			R D U	R D U
WACKEN - smart, alive	R D U	R D	R D	R D U	R D U		R D U	
WANG - throw forcibly	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
WERRIT - worry	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U
WEZZLE-BRAINED - stupid	R D U	R D U		R D	R D U	R D	R D U	R D U
WOM IT! - go home (to dogs etc.)	R D U	R D	R D	R D	R D U		R D U	R D U
YARK - jerk, pull	R D U	R D U	R D	R D	R D U		R D U	R D U
TICK AND TAN - indulge in foolish play or light horseplay		R D U	R D	R D	R D U	R D	R D	R D U
OLD HARRY (as black as) - expression of blackness	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U
DREE - dreary, tedious (day etc.)		R D	R D					
BROB - prick (an eye out etc.)	R D U	R D U		R D				R D U
PONCH - stick for washing	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U	R D U

The last five headwords are late additions to the questionnaire and their order represents that in which the questionnaire was originally submitted to informants.

SUMMARY OF RESPONSE CHART

The vocabulary response chart is summarized below for case of reference. The informants with the widest "use" vocabulary of Selston terms are listed first.

INFORMANT	NUMBER OF TERMS (TOTAL 106)		
	(a) RECOGNIZED	(b) DEFINED	(c) USED
SELSTON 1 (NORM)	95	95	93
SELSTON 5	91	91	91
FORMER SELSTON 1	104	104	89
SELSTON 4	86	85	75
FORMER SELSTON 2	81	78	63
SELSTON 2	85	85	55
SELSTON 3	90	88	35
FORMER SELSTON 3	48	47	22

PRONUNCIATION RESPONSE CHART

	SELSTON 1	FORMER SELSTON 1	SELSTON 2	SELSTON 3	FORMER SELSTON 2	FORMER SELSTON 3	SELSTON 4	SELSTON
week	[wɪk]	[wi:k]	[wi:k]	[wi'k]	[wi:k]	[wi:k]	[wi:k]	[wi:k]
never	['nɪvə]	['nɛvə]	['nɛvə]	['nɛvə]	['nɛvə]	['nɛvə]	['nɛvə]	['nɛvə]
everywhere	['ɪvrɪwɪə]	['ɛvrɪwɛə]	['ɛvrɪwɛə]	['ɛvrɪwɛə]	['ɛvrɪwɛə]	['ɛvrɪwɛᵊ]	['ɛvrɪwɛə]	['ɛvrɪwɛ
slack	[slɛk]	[slak]	[slak]	[slak]	[slak]	[slak]	[slak]	[slak]
great	[grɛt]	[grɛɪt]	[grɛɪt]	[grɛɪt]	[grɛɪt]	[grɛɪt]	[grɛɪt]	[grɛɪt]
wash	[wɛʃ]	[wɔʃ]	[wɔʃ]	[wɔʃ]	[wɔʃ]	[wɔʃ]	[wɔʃ]	[wɔʃ]
grass	[grɛs]	[gras]	[gras]	[gras]	[gras]	[gras]	[gras]	[gras]
candle	['kændl̩]	['kandl̩]	['kandl̩]	['kandl̩]	['kandl̩]	['kandl̩]	['kandl̩]	['kandl̩]
watch	[watʃ]	[wɔtʃ]	[wɔtʃ]	[wɔtʃ]	[wɔtʃ]	[wɔtʃ]	[wɔtʃ]	[wɔtʃ]
water	['watə]	['wɔ:tə]	['wɔ:tə]	['wɔ:tə]	['wɔ:tə]	['wɔ:tə]	['wɔ:tə]	['wɔ:tə]
quarry	['kwarɪ]	['kwɔrɪ]	['kwɔrɪ]	['kwɔrɪ]	['kwɔrɪ]	['kwɔrɪ]	['kwɔrɪ]	['kwɔrɪ]
path	[paθ][pad]	[paθ]	[paθ]	[paθ]	[paθ]	[paθ]	[paθ]	[paθ]
fast	[fast]	[fast]	[fast]	[fast]	[fast]	[fast]	[fast]	[fast]
Watnall	['watnə]	['wɔʔnəl]	['wɔtnəl]	['wɔʔnəl]	['wɔʔnəl]	['wɔʔnəl]	['wɔʔnəl]	['wɔʔnəl]
home	[ɔm]	[houm]	[hǫum]	[houm]	[houm]	[houm]	[houm]	[houm]

	SELSTON 1	FORMER SELSTON 1	SELSTON 2	SELSTON 3	FORMER SELSTON 2	FORMER SELSTON 3	SELSTON 4	SELSTON 5
mother	['mɔðə]	['mɔ̈ðə]	['mɔ̈ðə]	['məðə̣]	['məðə]	['mɔ̈ðə]	['mɔ̈ðə]	['mɔ̈ðə]
further	['fɔðə]	['fə:ðə]	['fə:ðə]	['fɑ·ðə]	['fə:ðə]	['fə:ðə]	['fə:ðə]	['fə:ðə]
bird	[bɔd]	[bə:dz]	[bə:d]	[bə:d]	[bə:d]	[bə:d]	[bə:d]	[bə:d]
church	[tʃɔtʃ]	[tʃə:tʃ]	[tʃə:tʃ]	[tʃə:tʃ]	[tʃə:tʃ]	[tʃə:tʃ]	[tʃə:tʃ]	[tʃə:tʃ]
salt	[sɔlt]	[sɔlt]	[sɔlt]	[sɔlt]	[sɔlt]	[sɔlt]	[sɔlt]	[sɔlt]
Sunday	['sɔndɪ]	['sɔ̈ndɪ]	['səndɛˈ]	['səndɛɪ]	['səndɛˈ]	['səndəˈ]	['sɔ̈ndɪ]	['sɔ̈ndɪ]
duck	[dɔk]	[dək]	[dək]	[dək]	[dɔk]	[dək]	[dək]	[dək]
up	[ɔp]	[əp]	[əp]	[ɔp]	[ɔp]	[ɔ̈p]	[əp]	[ɔ̈p]
mushroom	['mɔʃrɔm]	['mɔ̈ʃru:m]	['mɔ̈ʃru:m]	['məʃru:m]	['məʃru:m]	['mɔ̈ʃru:m]	['mɔ̈ʃru:m]	['mɔ̈ʃru:m]
always	['ɔ:ləs]	['ɔ:ɬwɛɪz]	['ɔ:lwɛɪz]	['ɔ:lwɛɪz]	['ɔ:ɬwɛɪz]	['ɔ:ɬwɛɪz]	[ɔ:lwɛɪz]	['ɔ:ɬwɛɪz]
hearthstone	['a:θstən]	['ha:ðstən]	[ha:θ]	[ha:θ]	['ha:θstoun]	[ha:θ]	['ha:θstoun]	['ha:θstoun]
Bagthorpe	['bagθrəp]	['bagθɔ:p]	['bagθɔ:p]	['bagθɔ:p]	['bagθɔ:p]	['bagθɔ:p]	['bagθɔ:p]	['bagθɔ:p]
shadow	['ʃadə]	['ʃadou]	['ʃadou]	['ʃadǫu]	['ʃadou]	['ʃadɛ̆u]	['ʃadou]	['ʃadou]
either	['i:ðə]	['aɪðə]	['aɪðə]	['aɪðə]	['aɪðə]	['aɪðə]	['aɪðə]	['aɪðə]
day	[di:]	[dɛɪ]	[dɛɪ]	[dɛ̨ɪ]	[dɛɪ]	[dɛɪ]	[dɛɪ]	[dɛɪ]
play	[pli:]	[plɛɪ]	[plɛɪ]	[plɛ̨ɪ]	[plɛɪ]	[plɛɪ]	[plɛɪ]	[plɛ̨ɪ]
chain	[tʃi:n]	[tʃɛɪn]	[tʃɛɪn]	[tʃɛ̨ɪn]	[tʃɛɪn]	[tʃɛɪn]	[tʃɛɪn]	[tʃɛɪn]
surplus	['sə̈:pləs]	['sə:pləs]	['sə:pləs]	['sə:pləs]	['sə:pləs]	['sə:pləs]	['sə:pləs]	['sə:pləs]

	SELSTON 1	FORMER SELSTON 1	SELSTON 2	SELSTON 3	FORMER SELSTON 2	FORMER SELSTON 3	SELSTON 4	SELSTON 5
word	[wë:d]	[wə:dz]	[wə:dz]	[wə:dz]	[wə:dz]	[wə:dz]	[wə:dz]	[wə:dz]
about	[ə'ba:t]	[ə'baut]	[ə'baut]	[ə'baut]	[ə'baut]	[ə'ba'ut]	[ə'baut]	[ɔ'baut]
cows	[ka:z]	[kauz]	[kauz]	[kauz]	[kauz]	[kau]	[kauz]	[kauz]
down	[da:n]	[daun]	[daun]	[daun]	[daun]	[daun]	[daun]	[daun]
swarm	[swa:m]	[swɔ:m]	[swɔ:m]	[swɔ:m]	[swɔ:m]	[swɔ:m]	[swɔ:m]	[swɔ:m]
while	[wɒi'l]	[waɪlst]	[waɪlst]	[waɪl]	[waɪl]	[waɪl]	[waɪl]	[waɪl]
five	[fɒɪv]	[faɪv]	[faɪv]	[faɪv]	[faɪv]	[faɪv]	[faɪv]	[faɪv]
prize	[prɒɪz]	[praɪz]	[praɪz]	[praɪz]	[praɪz]	[praɪz]	[praɪz]	[praɪz]
corduroy	['ko'dɪrɒɪ]	['kɔ:dərɔɪ]	['kɔ:dərɔɪ]	['kɔ:dɪrɔɪ]	['kɔ:dərɔɪ]	['kɔ:dərɔɪ]	['kɔ:dərɔɪ]	['kɔ:dɪrɔɪ
there	[ðɪə]	[ðɛə]	[ðɛə]	[ðɛə]	[ðɛə]	[ðɛə]	[ðɛə]	[ðɛə]
square	[skwɪə]	[skwɛə]	[skwɛə]	[skwɛə]	[skwɛə]	[skwɛə]	[skwɛə]	[skwɛə]
school	[skɪul]	[sku:l]	[sku'ʉ]	[sku'ʉ]	[sku:l]	[sku:l]	[sku:l]	[sku:l]
moon	[mɪun]	[mu:n]	[mu:n]	[mʉun]	[mu:n]	[mu:n]	[mu:n]	[mu:n]
two	[tɪu]	[tu:]	[tu:]	[tʉu]	[tu:]	[tu:]	[tu:]	[tu:]
shoes	[ʃɪuz]	[ʃu:z]	[ʃu:z]	[ʃʉuz]	[ʃu:z]	[ʃu:z]	[ʃu:z]	[ʃu:z]
look	[lɪuk]	[lɔk]	[lɔk]	[lɔk]	[lɔk]	[lɔk]	[lɔk]	[lɔk]
cheese	[tʃɛɪz]	[tʃi:z]	[tʃi:z]	[tʃi:z]	[tʃi:z]	[tʃi:z]	[tʃi:z]	[tʃi:z]

	SELSTON 1	FORMER SELSTON 1	SELSTON 2	SELSTON 3	FORMER SELSTON 2	FORMER SELSTON 3	SELSTON 4	SELSTON 5
deep	[dɛɪp]	[di:p]	[di:p]	[di:p]	[di:p]	[di:p]	[di:p]	[di:p]
geese	[gɛɪs]	[gi:s]	[gi:s]	[gi:s]	[gi:s]	[gi:s]	[gi:s]	[gi:s]
knees	[nɛɪz]	[ni:z]	[ni:z]	[ni:z]	[ni:z]	[ni:z]	[ni:z]	[ni:z]
feet	[fɛɪt]	[fi:t]	[fi:t]	[fi:t]	[fi:t]	[fi:t]	[fi:t]	[fi:t]
three	[θrɛɪ]	[θri:]	[θri:]	[θri:]	[θri:]	[θri:]	[θri:]	[θri:]
he	[ɛɪ]	[hi:]	[hi:]	[hi:]	[hi:]	[hi:]	[hi:]	[hi:]
night	[nɛɪt]	[naɪt]	[naɪt]	[naɪt]	[naɪt]	[naɪt]	[naɪt]	[naɪt]
grandfather	['granfɛɪðə]	['granfɑ:ðə]	['grandfɑ:ðə]	['granfɑ:ðə]	['granfɑ:ðə]	['granfɑ:ðə]	['granfɑ:ðə]	['granfɑ:ðə]
old	[ɛud]	[ould]	[ould]	[ould]	[ould]	[ould]	[ould]	[ould]
gold	[gɛud]	[gould]	[gould]	[gould]	[gould]	[gould]	[gould]	[gould]
she	[ɛu][ʃɛɪ]	[ʃi:]	[ʃi:]	[ʃi:]	[ʃi:]	[ʃi:]	[ʃi:]	[ʃi:]
road	[rɔud]	[roud]	[roud]	[rɛ̈ud]	[rɛ̈ud]	[roud]	[rọud]	[roud]
coal	[kɔul]	[koul]	[koul]	[koul]	[kɛ̈ul]	[kọul]	[kọul]	[koul]
sword	[sɔəd]	[sɔ:d]	[sɔ:d]	[sɔ·ᵊd]	[sɔ:d]	[sọ:d]	[sɔ:d]	[sɔ:d]
brood	[broud]	[bru:d]	[bru:d]	[brʉud]	[bru:d]	[bru:d]	[bru:d]	[bru:d]
groove	[grouv]	[gru:v]	[gru:v]	[grʉuv]	[gru:v]	[gru:v]	[gru:v]	[gru:v]
lose	[louz]	[lu:z]	[lu:z]	[lʉuz]	[lu:z]	[lu:z]	[lu:z]	[lu:z]
daughter	['doutə]	['dɔ:tə]	['dɔ:tə]	['dɔ:tə]	['dɔ:tə]	['dɔ:tə]	['dɔ:tə]	['dɔ:tə]

CONCLUSIONS

It now remains to draw conclusions from the foregoing information.

(1) The investigation establishes clearly that the seven representatives of the wider regional standard of speech differ in pronunciation from the collier (S1) chosen as the dialectal norm. It is immediately apparent from the responses of the pronunciation questionnaire that the pronunciation of S1, the retired collier, conforms in almost every way to the older, more traditional type of Selston pronunciation as exemplified in Chapter 2 which describes the sound system of the dialect. This type of pronunciation is subject to a minimum of outside influence and is still found frequently among colliers of the older generation. The pronunciation of the other seven speakers, however, conforms to a much wider northern standard, for example, all use ['mʊ̈ðə] or ['məðə] for mother, not dialectal ['mɔðə] or RP ['mʌðə]; they invariably use [gras] for grass, not dialectal [grɛs] (sometimes [gras]) or RP [grɑ:s]. None of these informants used any of the dialectal pronunciations used by the collier, except for [fast] fast, [paθ] path and [sɔlt] salt, but here they are using the general northern form rather than any peculiarly local pronunciation. In ['sʊ̈ndɪ] Sunday, and [ʊ̈p] up, used by two informants, the vowel remains more centralized than dialectal [ɔ] and again reflects a general northern tendency.

(2) There is only an occasional hint of specifically local influence among the seven less traditional speakers in [ɯun] moon and [tɯu] two (S3). [ɯu] is a variant of the [ɪu] diphthong in the dialect and is nearer to the RP and wide regional standard pronunciation of [u:]. It is often found among Selston speakers subject to some outside influence. [rọud] road (S4) and [kọul] (FS3 and S4) show some local influence, although the diphthongs lack the full quality of dialectal [ɔu].

(3) It would be misleading if this investigation were to give the impression that every Selston speaker speaks either like S1 or like the other seven informants. There are speakers with a greater degree of outside influence than S1, but a lesser degree of outside influence than the seven, who would in their speech combine forms used by S1 with other forms used by the other informants. Such speakers frequently use forms of pronunciation different from either extreme. The younger man quoted on pp. 89-93 used the following traditional dialectal forms: [dɒɪd] died, [mɒɪt] might, ['watə] water, ['ɔvə] over, [zɪu] zoo. He did, however, use [si:] see and [sɔ:] saw, standard forms used by speakers subject to outside influence, the traditional dialectal forms of which are [sɛɪ] and [sɛɪd]. In addition, this speaker used some pronunciations which show partial, but not complete approximation to a wide northern regional standard, for example, [we:] where (broad local form [wɪə]; RP form [wɛə]), [wɛ:k] work (broad local form [wɔk]; RP form [wə:k]), [dẹɪ] day (broadest local form

[di:]; RP form [dɛɪ]). Even S1 modifies his pronunciation according to the situation in which he is speaking and the company present.

(4) The most obvious and perhaps surprising conclusion to be drawn from the responses to both questionnaires is that outside influence, education etc. has affected the use of local pronunciation much more than it has affected vocabulary. Speakers originating in Selston who do not use the pronunciation of the older, more traditional Selston dialect, in other words those whose pronunciation approximates to wider regional standards, are likely to be quite familiar with local vocabulary and use it in their speech. This fact is apparent from the summary of the response chart on p. 217. Therefore, in view of the biographical details of the informants, it may be concluded that educational and social factors and outside influence are likely to contribute to the disuse of local types of pronunciation more than they contribute to the disuse of local vocabulary. In other words, an average speaker who considerably modifies (consciously or unconsciously) his pronunciation for social, educational or professional reasons from the distinctively local pronunciation associated with the collier, towards a wider regional standard, is unlikely to modify his vocabulary correspondingly. The lexical items peculiar to his locality which are retained in his speech will appear to be in greater proportion than the local forms of pronunciation which he retains, the latter tending to approximate to very wide northern regional standards.

(5) Another intention was to investigate the relationship between "use" and "verbal definition" vocabularies, i.e. to discover whether outside influence, education etc. made people stop using local words, although these words might remain familiar to them. All except FS3 have heard and can define most of the words, the least familiar (excluding FS3) knowing 81 words out of a total of 106. There was a much greater disparity among these seven informants as to the number of words they used, the maximum number being 93 and minimum 35 (again, excluding FS3). Some use almost as many words as they know, while others use much fewer than half the number they know.

Although it has been concluded that local vocabulary is retained to a greater extent than local pronunciation, it seems to be a characteristic of speakers who have permanently modified their pronunciation to use fewer local terms than they know, whereas the typical Selston collier, who speaks with the traditional pronunciation, would normally use nearly all the local words he knew. This is apparent from the summary of the vocabulary response chart, where S1 (the collier) used all but two of the lexical items which he recognized, or recognized and understood. The other informants, with the exception of S5, a former collier, used fewer of them than they knew although their familiarity with the dialectal words in some cases approached that of the collier, especially where their fathers worked in the pit. The tendency among speakers who have modified their pronunciation for local

lexical items to become disused while still remembered may be due to the same social or educational factors which affect pronunciation, although the effect of these factors is far less marked in vocabulary items than in pronunciation.

It might be expected that the speakers with the largest use vocabulary of Selston dialect are from Selston. In fact S1 and S5 do have the largest use vocabularies, but it does not automatically follow that in all cases persons subject to outside influence use fewer Selston terms than life-long inhabitants of Selston: Selston 2 and 3 use fewer Selston words than FS1 and FS2.

A study of FS1 (a teacher) suggests that living away from the area (in this case for 35 years, although close contact was maintained with members of the family who still lived in the area) does not necessarily greatly diminish the speaker's retention of local vocabulary learned in early life in the dialectal area, especially if contact is maintained with the area or with persons from it. This conclusion is strengthened by comparing FS1 with her sister FS2. FS2, a retired shop manageress who left school at 13, has lived more than twice as long in the area as the teacher (her sister), informant FS1, and retains fewer distinctively local words in her use vocabulary. FS1 and S4, both of whom have been teachers and as children went to grammar school, show that familiarity with local items of vocabulary does not necessarily decrease as the level of formal education which an informant

has received increases, although this factor probably affects the frequency of use and restricts usage to certain situations, for instance, familiar conversations within the family.

It is therefore important to remember that not all the words in the lexical response chart listed as used by some informants are used regularly in normal conversation. FS1 for instance, recalls using some only as a child when local influence was at its strongest. She uses some at present only when speaking humorously or familiarly with close relatives from the area. To some extent use of lexical items is determined by register but it was not possible to investigate this here. Some informants may be subject to a tendency to omit from their usage column words which they have forgotten they have used in childhood. In informant FS1's opinion, informant S3 was subject to this tendency - both knew each other as children.

The largest use vocabulary of Selston dialect was found to belong to the collier, which was to be expected because of his close contact with the area and because his pronunciation implied great familiarity with the dialect. He used all but two of the words he recognized.

S5 was the only one of the others to have previously worked down the pit and he still comes into contact with many local people every day. It is therefore not surprising that he knew most of the words and used all those he knew,

suggesting a high degree of familiarity with the dialect. However, although he used almost as many words as S1, his pronunciation conforms to the wider regional standards in the area and most of the distinct features of the older Selston dialect are absent. The nature of his work since leaving the pit, a relatively high degree of social mobility, and a considerable amount of travelling, seem to have prevented distinctly local pronunciation from becoming noticeable in his speech.

FS1, surprisingly, knew more Selston words than collier S1, but, as would be expected, used fewer. Even so, the number of words in her use vocabulary far exceeds S2 and S3, who, having lived longer in the area, might be expected to know and use more Selston words. This result confirms Conclusion (4).

The results could, however, be rather misleading here, for reasons already stated: that FS1 has included in her use vocabulary words which she has not used since childhood, and that S3 had probably forgotten some words which she used as a child.

S4 and FS2 knew most of the words and used many of them. It is unlikely that FS2's slightly more limited knowledge of vocabulary is attributable to living outside the area, since this has only applied for three years.

It is impossible to say exactly what combination of circumstances has led to variations in the informants' degrees

of familiarity with lexical items. It seems probable that a difference between generations (for instance FS2 and FS3) makes a considerable difference in knowledge of vocabulary. Living outside the community could have contributed to this in the case of FS3 but appears not to have done to any great extent in the case of FS1.

(6) FS3 immediately appears to be considerably less familiar with the words than the others, but the most likely reasons for this are that FS3 is of a different generation from the others, whose ages range from 60 to 71, and she has spent a much smaller proportion of her life in the community of Selston than they have. This reinforces the conclusions drawn from the conversation quoted previously on pp. 189-193 between the father-in-law and son-in-law which illustrated differences in pronunciation between generations. FS3 illustrates a similar diminution from one generation to another in the knowledge and use of Selston vocabulary. It is notable how FS3 (the daughter of FS2) who, although married, has lived many years with her mother, hardly differs in pronunciation from her, whereas the mother knows and has used many dialectal words which her daughter does not know or use. The pronunciation of both resembles a regional standard widespread in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, although I have observed that FS2 usually pronounces "fruit" as [frɪut] - typical of the older Selston dialect, in spite of her pronunciations [mu:n] moon, [sku:l] school, in the questionnaire responses. Her daughter always uses [fru:t].

(7) One other intention of this investigation, with specific reference to the pronunciation questionnaire, was to discover whether any distinctively dialectal sounds were retained with more tenacity than others. The results were negative, with one exception of only slight significance. It has been mentioned above (Conclusion 6) that FS2 usually pronounces "fruit" as [frɪut], typical of the older Selston dialect. It was also observed in Conclusion (2) that a hint of specifically local influence occurred among the seven less traditional speakers in [mʉun] moon and [tʉu] two (S3), [ʉu] being a variant of the [ɪu] diphthong in the dialect. This rather insubstantial evidence does appear to suggest that the [ɪu] or [ʉu] diphthong is the only specifically local sound which tends to persist in pronunciation which resembles RP or a wide regional standard in all other respects.